

“... past is prologue”

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
VIRGINIA



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PREFACE

This volume does not purport to be a history of Gloucester County. Nor does it list or picture all points of interest. It is, rather, a sampling of Gloucester as it was and is—presenting, we hope, the perennial appeal of the county Doctor Earl Gregg Swem called “most typical of the social and political life of the colonial period”.

Few rural areas in Virginia have as many colonial and pre-Revolutionary treasures as Gloucester. Here homes, public buildings and churches spanning three centuries evidence a unique continuity of country life. In the photographs and text of this book we have tried to capture the character of Gloucester today, as well as representative facets of its past.

The text is complemented by the accompanying fold-out map, which shows the approximate location of most of the places described, in the order in which they are listed. Numbers begin in the northwest on Poropotank Creek, down the Creek to the York River, around the shores of the Severn, Ware and North Rivers, and up the Piankatank and Dragon Run. Numbers of the inland places crisscross Route 17 from north to south.

Places registered with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission are marked with an *. Sites of buildings no longer standing are marked with a †.

The book has been made possible by the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors and the dedication of the members of the Publications Committee. All members have contributed to its preparation and have given unstintingly of their time and abilities. Special thanks are due Mary Howard Dabney, the Book Chairman, admirably qualified by years of research and a meticulous respect for authenticity. We are grateful.

Eleanor Field Martin
Chairman Publications Committee

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INTRODUCTION

No definitive history of Gloucester County has been written. Part of its story has been told in the general histories of the Colony and the Commonwealth. The participation of its men, the pillaging of its fields, the billeting of both friendly and hostile troops on its soil, have been documented over and over in comprehensive as well as specialized works. An outline of events and the people who provoked them is contained in the notes on its homes and public buildings which follow here. This introduction provides some insight into the forces other than military which influenced the development of Gloucester to its present stature as a rural oasis on the edge of the great East Coast urban corridor.

Colonial Gloucester County, created from York in 1651, almost at once lost its territory west of Poropotank Creek to the newly formed New Kent County. In 1790 its Chesapeake Bay coast was subtracted to become Mathews County. But there remained to Gloucester, along its shores and in the rolling highlands between the York and Piankatank Rivers, two hundred and twenty-five square miles of the most productive land in the Middle Peninsula. Tobacco was the currency of the colonial period and, because Gloucester's soil would produce the highly desirable, high-priced, "sweet-scented" variety, attracted to the county were those settlers, some of them shipowners, who had the power, means and initiative to secure Gloucester acreage and to establish a way of life which, from the massacre of 1644 through the Vietnam War, has remained basically the same. Sources of wealth, means of transportation and of cultivation of land, political and religious ideas, have changed with the times. But Gloucester, to the predominant element of its population, the descendants of the early families, and to their relatives over the country, is still as Mecca to a Moslem. If Williamsburg is the re-creation of physical Colonial Virginia, Gloucester is its spirit.

Sixteenth century historians regarded the Cabots as proprietors of the Chesapeake Bay country, then known to the Spanish and Portuguese by its Indian name of Ajacán. Modern historians, notably Samuel Eliot Morison, disagree with the idea of Cabot exploration of the 37° latitude area. The Spanish, however, seemed to acknowledge the English proprietorship. Their explorers made many voyages into the bay, on one of which they landed a party of soon-to-be-massacred Jesuit missionaries. Yet in an era when they already had established great cities at Havana, Panama, Mexico, Lima and Santiago, they never attempted to colonize Ajacán.

Captain John Smith and members of the Jamestown colony were the first English visitors to Gloucester. The people they found there were a healthy, sturdy group who had well established religious and communal customs, were adjusted to, and respected, their environment. In spite of their unhappy experiences with the Spanish, they had an Oriental lack of fear of strangers, which was to be their undoing. They belonged to the great and peaceful Algonquian family, like the Roanoke Island tribe, and the Micmacs and Malecites of Acadia. They lived in villages, farmed the clearings along the rivers, hunted and fished in season. Gloucester's Werowocomoco, on the York River, was the residence of their hereditary king, the Emperor Powhatan (Wahunsuncock), between his progresses to the subkings of his empire. It was at Werowocomoco, at the behest of his small daughter Pocahontas (Matoaka), that the Emperor spared the life of John Smith. And there Powhatan requested Smith build him a European house. There, too, he finally consented to accept the crown sent him by King James I, so becoming the only monarch crowned on North American soil.

Just how early Powhatan permitted a settlement to encroach on his Werowocomoco headquarters is not known. However, he died in 1618, having retired some time before to Orapax, in present day New Kent County. No patents have been found for Gloucester land before 1639. This does not preclude settlement there before that, as, indeed, the Gates petition of 1630 infers. Richard Lee was, and Lewis Burwell is said to have been, in residence in Gloucester before the massacre of 1644. That there were many others is suggested by the number of patents issued in the years before the tragic affair, and by the Governor's order for all to withdraw. That all did not do so may be presumed from the attachment of penalties

for failure to obey the edict, by comparatively short period between the withdrawal order and permission to resettle, by the number and quality of the people who appear as residents soon thereafter, and that patents were issued in the interval for lands north of the York.

With a few exceptions, landholdings in Gloucester were small compared with less settled areas of the Colony. Most land was secured by patent under the headright system, which allowed the patentee fifty acres of land for each person imported into the Colony. Recorded patents show that such persons were wives, children, servants, Poles, Frenchmen, Irish, Dutch (German), Italians, Spaniards, Turks and East Indians. Retaining the land so secured was dependent on settling and developing it within a specified time. George Minifie's patent of 1639 outlines the conditions: "when he or his assignees shall have sufficiently peopled and planted the same." Two exceptions to the general system should be noted, that of Edward Wiatt, who bought his land from the Chiskiacke king, and Sir Thomas Gates, whose 8,000 acres seem to have been secured through a combination of grant and his investment in the Virginia Company of London. Though the ultimate Gates heirs, Edmund and Margaret Gates Dawber, furnished some headrights for their 1642 and 1649 assignment of 2400 acres of it, the petition made to Charles I by Gates' son, *viz.* "petitioners (Gates family) being destitute of means and to relieve their wants or to convey them to Virginia where their father Governor of that Isle died (*sic*) and left his estate in the hands of persons who have ever since detained it" does not outline how Sir Thomas got it. The Dawbers sold in London the 2,400 acres, which were to become Elmington, Exchange and Toddsbury, and the "persons who have ever since detained it" (and apparently settled it) in this country, made the securing of a clear title by the next owners a matter of years of litigation.

In 1705 there was published Robert Beverley's "History and Present State of Virginia". A census of the colony listed in that publication shows that Gloucester's population, largest of any of the existing twenty-five counties, was nearly 6,000. There are, as well, descriptions of large houses with airy rooms to suit the climate—the Warner Hall of the time, with its twenty-six rooms no doubt was one. There were fine libraries, fenced fields, tall pines, and a plentitude of fish, oysters, waterfowl and game. Another indication of the prosperity of Gloucester which Beverley reported was that all four pulpits were filled, a happy condition which continued, for the most part, until the Revolution.

Politically, too, pre-Revolutionary Gloucester prospered. Many of the first settlers were directly connected with the Virginia Company of London. Lewis Burwell was son of a member. Edward Wiatt was nephew of another, Sir Francis Wyatt. Captain Thomas Todd II was a direct, as well as collateral, descendent of several members of the Company. The Pages, Claytons, Booths and Blands were all descended from members. After the dissolution of the Company, and until the Revolution, political power lay in the Council, the select upper house of the Assembly, and, even before the formation of the county itself, Gloucester names appeared on the roster of that august body. Of later members, few were without inherited or acquired Gloucester connections.

Though Gloucester had her share of reluctant rebels, she was not spared the casualties in the Revolution's wake. These were the deep wounds to the spirit, with the necessity to reconcile the old ideals with the new political philosophy. During the actual struggle, practical problems along with the exhilaration of the new patriotism, kept bodies and minds busy, but the disillusionment of the grim realities in the aftermath found Church, State and planter alike unprepared. With the brilliance of the men in government, the State began its upward climb. The planter found new markets outside England. The Church suffered most, for, with the loss of its temporal functions and revenues, with the inability to fill pulpits formerly supplied, in large measure, from England, and, with the loss of the ultra-conservative Tories who had gone to Canada or Acadia, to England, Bermuda or the West Indies, loyal vestries were presented with an insurmountable task. Many men abandoned organized religion, not to return to it for many years. Women found comfort in the newly active Methodist and Non-Conformist Baptist congregations. It was a dreary time, disturbed further by the Napoleonic Wars, the abortive and antilimactic War of 1812, and the harassment that was the War

with Mexico. Continuing inflation drove whole families to emigrate to the South, Southwest and the trans-Appalachian West.

But most families remained in Gloucester, hence bore the brunt of all four years' conflict of the War Between the States. Their correspondence about it shows a curious blend of indignation at and suffering from their losses, puzzlement at the violation of all the rules of good manners, and an acceptance which has characterized Gloucester's attitude throughout its history. That attitude is best illustrated by the words of General Robert E. Lee, visiting a favorite cousin, Rebecca Lloyd Tabb, forced by the war to relinquish Elmington and move to her father-in-law's White Marsh. When asked by one of Rebecca's children what fate held "for us poor Virginians", he replied: "You can work for Virginia to build her up again, to make her great again. You can teach your children to love and cherish her."

Today, the land between the York and the Piankatank supports nearly three times as many people as in Beverley's day. Dress, architectural styles, roadbuilding methods have changed. The pines are still tall, the fields fenced, but the glow in the night sky, once Cornwallis' and Washington's campfires, is now the industry near enough to support, and far enough away not to destroy, the design of living which predates Beverley.

Though Gloucester children eagerly watch the launchings at Wallop's Island and Cape Canaveral, and the skylab passing in the pre-dawn eastern sky, they also know that Governor John Page was a recognized scientist before he was a statesman, and that John Clayton's name was as familiar to the European scientific community as it was in the Gloucester County he served for more than half a century. And they are taken to visit the birthplace of Walter Reed, whose yellow fever research made possible the Panama Canal, the building of which destroyed once and for all the Porto Bello which, with Cartagena, helped break Lawrence Washington's health. They are equally familiar with the modified history—the folklore—of the region, some based on fact, some wholly imaginary. They are told the legends of Richard Lee's Paradise, of old Mount Prodigal and the Catletts' Timberneck, of Belle Ville with its ancient box allée, of the VMI cadet, George Tabb, shot in the back in Las Vegas. To them are whispered the ghost stories of the girl in the snow at Mordecai's Mount, the rustle of silk on the White Marsh stairway, and the riderless white horse Skaife Whiting saw at Ware Church. They smile at the story of the elopement of another Whiting to Charleston with her dancing master, the result of the romantic union being John Charles Fremont. They are thrilled by the tales of the Cromwellian Birkenhead's saving the life of his master, John Smith, at Purton; of the honeypod tree under which was found not Nathaniel Bacon's body but a British sword of the Revolutionary period; of Washington's planning the encirclement of Cornwallis, at Long Bridge Ordinary; and of Lafayette's carelessness with the coals of his pipe at Seawell's. They respond with sadness to the narratives of Jefferson's unsuccessful courting of his "Fair Belinda" at Fairfield and, with pride, to the apocryphal story of his writing at Rosewell, long before he went to Philadelphia, a draft of the Declaration of Independence. They hear of the silk grown in Gloucester which furnished coronation robes for Charles II, and, a century later, gray breeches for Washington, woven at Exchange.

The farmer on the tractor tilling the land of his forefathers, the man behind the wheel of a car, the fisherman on the river, the doctor, lawyer, merchant share the blood, bear the names, and live by and transmit to the legions of newcomers to the county the principles of the seventeenth century planters. They build churches and schools. They restore the old homes and build new ones decorated in the soft blurred tones John Perrin chose for his "new" Little England of 1716. Their legacy from their forefathers is the love of their land, of green fields and trees, and the belief that work was created to sustain life, not life to perpetuate work.

So, "what's past is prologue".

Mary Howard Dabney



Herman Moll

Map of Gloucester 1708

NOTES ON GLOUCESTER HOMES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

POROPOTANK CREEK

- †PARADISE was the second Gloucester home of Richard Lee, successively Clerk of the Quarter Court, Attorney-General and member of the Council of the Colony. He resided there only a short time, moving his family to Northumberland County about 1656. Fourteen hundred acres of the land remained under family title until the middle of the nineteenth century.
- †WOODSTOCK was built by the Booths in the eighteenth century. Through the marriage of Mary Macon, widow of the Rev. Emanuel Jones, Jr., to William Booth it passed to Emanuel Macon Jones whose son sold it in 1840.
- †VIOLET BANK was first known as CHELSEA. Another name given it was POROPOTANK, because of its proximity to the tobacco rolling house on the Creek. It was the prototype for the smaller CAPPAHOSIC HOUSE, of brick, with clipped gables, and was constructed for George Booth. The unused tombstone of Edward Porteus, of †NEW BOTTLE, probably unloaded from a ship at the rolling house and never moved, was found there. It has since been erected in Ware Churchyard. OAKWELL, a later home on the Violet Bank tract, was a Booth, Fox and Waller property.

YORK RIVER

- †WEST END, the most westerly point in the County, where the York and Poropotank Creek meet, was a Cooke home. It was built in the eighteenth century.
- †OLD PURTON, the early Barnard (Bernard) home and the first church of Petsworth (sometimes shortened to Petsoe) Parish, were near each other and are thought to have been built about the same time, circa 1650. The parish is said to have been named for Mrs. Barnard's home parish in England. Today, there is a Petsworth Baptist Church not too far distant, the origin of which was the earliest Non-Conformist congregation in Gloucester.
- PURTON, south of the old house, was built in the early eighteenth century for John Smith, grandson of Augustine Warner.

†GREENWICH was founded by Philip Lightfoot, who was a member of the first recorded vestry of Petsworth Parish (1677). Later GREENWICH was owned by the Fox family.

CAPPAHOSIC HOUSE was one of the earliest of the Stubbs' homes. The mahogany paneling was installed about 1930. Near CAPPAHOSIC HOUSE was †MULBERRY HALL, also a Stubbs property, later owned by the Field and Keiningham families.

TIPPECANOE, near CAPPAHOSIC HOUSE, the home of Henry Hughes, was built in the post-Revolutionary period. He was a grandson of John Clayton, botanist and Clerk of Gloucester County. Hughes was County Surveyor and was responsible for the delightful water colour drawings of buildings on the plats he executed.

†WOODBURY, built in the late seventeenth century by Thomas Cooke, son of Mordecai, later belonged to the Thrustons.

†NEW BOTTLE was the home of Edward Porteus and was inherited by his son Robert. From Robert's marriage to Mildred Smith of Purton is descended Queen Elizabeth II. When Mildred died Robert married Elizabeth Jennings of Ripon Hall, directly across the York River from NEW BOTTLE. From this second marriage was descended General Robert E. Lee.

CONCORD. No date is known for the building of CONCORD, but because of the similarity of its woodwork to that of the Brush-Everard House in Williamsburg, and to that of EXCHANGE in Gloucester, it probably was contemporary. Matthew Anderson and his wife, Mary Dabney, lived there about the time of the Revolution and in 1791 traded it with Colonel Thomas Buckner for EXCHANGE.

HAVA'S HALL was a nineteenth century Clopton family home, named for an ancestral place in England.

*†ROSEWELL was begun by Mann Page after the destruction by fire of his first home on the site, about 1720. It was the largest house in Colonial America, but never completed, for colonnades planned to link accessory buildings with the house were never constructed. Here was born John Page, Governor of Virginia, Member of Congress in Philadelphia and friend of Jefferson. He was a scientist and one of the founders of the Society for the Advancement of Useful Knowledge, of which some other members were Doctor Benjamin Rush and John Clayton.



Cappahosic House



Robt. Lancaster

Fairfield (Carter's Creek) destroyed three quarters of a century ago.



Rosewell Ruins



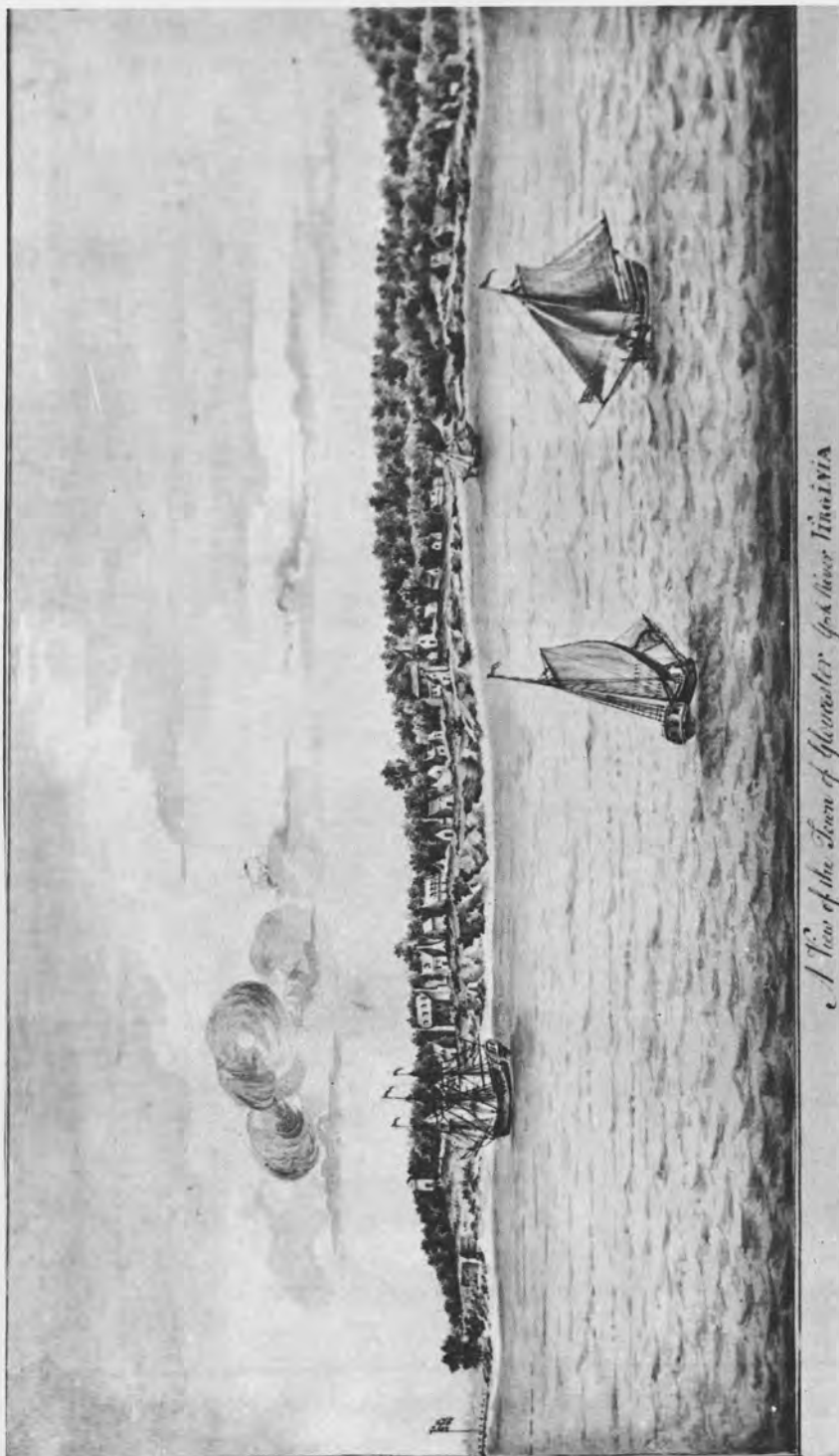
Powhatan's Chimney



Boxwood at Shelly



Timberneck, part of the Miniffee patent



Mariner's Museum

View of Gloucester Towne 1755

*†FAIRFIELD, also known as CARTER'S CREEK, was built by Lewis Burwell. It was the second house on the site and was completed about 1694. Lewis was the son of Major Lewis Burwell by his second marriage to Lucy Higginson. The re-builder of FAIRFIELD married first the wealthy Abigail Smith, heiress of Nathaniel Bacon the Elder, a cousin of the Rebel. The Burwell family was one of the most powerful and influential, politically and socially, in the colonial period.

SHELLY was constructed as an accessory building to ROSEWELL by the Pages after the Revolution. Its garden is famous for large *Buxus sempervirens arborescens* (tree box). It was the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson Page, a United States Naval officer who suggested the exploration of Bering Strait, and who, personally, explored the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, to the Andes. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he joined the Confederate Navy, superintended the building in France of an ironclad ship which he brought to Havana, only to find the war had ended. He lived out the rest of his life in Florence, Italy, never having been granted amnesty by the United States.

TIMBERNECK. The early Mann home is thought to have been incorporated in the present imposing structure. The land was part of the George Minifie patent of 1639, the first patent known to describe land in present-day Gloucester County. Mann family tombs are there, the earliest of which are those of Elizabeth Page, who died, age three, in 1693, and of her grandfather and grandmother, John and Mary Mann, who died a few years later.

POWHATAN'S CHIMNEY long was considered to be that attached to the house the Emperor Powhatan requested of John Smith. Whether or not it was, it is an ancient landmark overlooking the York at its most spectacular. Once almost totally destroyed, it was rebuilt in the 1930's by the Joseph Bryan Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA). Marl, the original material obtained from a nearby island, was used.

†THE HILLS, with a family graveyard, was a home of the Thorntons who, in the seventeenth century, had settled farther up the river near NEW BOTTLE. The place was named for the old home of the Thorntons in Yorkshire, England.

GLOUCESTER TOWNE, the early TYNDALL'S POINT, was laid out in 1707, at the urging of the Assembly and Queen Anne's government, both of which wanted stricter control of trade than permitted by the scattered landings up and down the creeks and rivers throughout the colony. As a town it was never a reality, although several successful planters bought lots there. The early fortifications date from 1667, when there were many French and Dutch pirates in the Bay. During the Revolution, Dundas's and Tarleton's troops were there. During the War Between the States, the fortifications were reinforced by the Army Corps of Engineers under Captain Charles H. Dimmock.

*LITTLE ENGLAND (SARAH'S CREEK) was the home of the Perrin family and its descendents for three hundred years. The west wing is a 1680 house built for Thomas Perrin and his wife Elizabeth. The large, brick main house was begun in 1716 and is said to be after a Wren design. Both the exterior brickwork and the interior paneling are particularly fine.

SEVERN RIVER

†CLUVERIUS HOUSE was built in the eighteenth century. In a later generation Harriet Cluverius married Francis Thornton and her sister, Nannie, married Captain William Vaughan, and both families moved to Ware Neck. FAIRFIELD (Vaughan's Creek) was built by an earlier Vaughan. It was added to by John Perrin who used materials from his partially destroyed †SALT SPRINGS, across the road.

LISBURNE, in which is incorporated part of an eighteenth century house, was greatly enlarged during the ownership of the Backhouse and other families. It was once known as PLEASANT POINT.

†BREW HOUSE was a very early Smith home, situated on a large tract of land between the branches of the Severn River. A second home on the tract was the eighteenth century BELLE FARM, later the home of Fielding Lewis Taylor. It was moved piecemeal by a Lewis descendent to Williamsburg, and reconstructed there. The third home on the BREW HOUSE land is LANSDOWNE, formerly a home of the Thruston family.

SEVERN HALL, of which nothing original remains but a small outbuilding, was a seventeenth century home built by Lawrence Smith.



Little England, known for a time as Sarah's Creek



Fairfield (Vaughan's Creek)



Land's End, which Captain John Sinclair built



Free School House, Henry Peasley's home Col. Wyatt Carneal



Warner Hall, the land patented in 1642



Eagle Point, once Vue de L'Eau



Severn Lodge



Level Green (Beau Pré)

Daily Press



Sherwood, for a time called "Shabby Hall"



White Hall, home of the Willis, Corbin and Byrd families



Warehouse, on Ware River



Goshen, where is buried Hannah Tomkies

WARNER HALL. Augustine Warner patented the land in 1642, and it was owned by the family and its Lewis descendents until 1831. None of the present house is original, although the brick wings and several small outbuildings are very early. Warner, whose grave and that of his wife, Mary, are in the nearby graveyard, was a prominent Colonist and Member of the Council. These Warners were great-great-grandparents of General George Washington. The marriages of their descendents link Gloucester with the most prominent families of North America, as well as with the present British Royal Family.

EAGLE POINT (VUE DE L'EAU), first patented by Robert Bryan, and later owned by the Lewises of **WARNER HALL**, came back into the Bryan family in the nineteenth century. They greatly enlarged the early house. A Bryan graveyard is on a nearby island.

LAND'S END was constructed several years after the Revolution, by Captain John Sinclair, on the Mackie land of his second wife. A shipowner from Smithfield, he had been very active during the Revolution, as a messenger to the French off Rhode Island and in the West Indies, as a privateer harassing British shipping, and as master of supply and ordnance ships. He was also active in the War of 1812.

FREE SCHOOL HOUSE (PEASLEY HOUSE), of which only a small part remains incorporated in the present structure, was the home of Henry Peasley, who, by his will of 1675, left his estate of more than six hundred acres to fund a free school for the education of the children of Ware and Abingdon Parishes. **SEVERN LODGE** is another home on the Peasley land. The creek which abuts the property has since been known as Free School Creek.

WARE RIVER AND WILSON'S (WILLIS'S) CREEK

POINT LOOKOUT is an ancient house built by the Robins family on the neck of land which bears its name, and which John Robins patented in 1642. Augustine Warner patented the southern part of the neck that same year.

SHERWOOD (SHABBY HALL) was built by the Mackies and later owned by the Sinclairs. There is a Sinclair burial ground on the place. In the nineteenth century **SHERWOOD** came into

the ownership of Robert Colgate Selden who married Courtenay Warner Brooke, a descendent of the Warners and Lewises of WARNER HALL. It remained in the family for a hundred years.

LEVEL GREEN (BEAU PRÉ) is thought by many to be the second house built on the Robins' holdings (circa 1692). Successive owners have enlarged and modified the early residence.

SHIPYARD was the eighteenth century residence of the overseer of a nearby large shipyard.

CROW POINT, the nineteenth century "Tabb's Landing", is still part of the WHITE MARSH estate. Beyond WILSON'S CREEK is another landing, still in use, early known as "Armistead's" and now called "Payne's".

WILSON'S CREEK was begun in the eighteenth century by the Throckmorton family. Later the Merediths changed and enlarged it.

WHITE HALL, begun by Francis Willis, an early Burgess, is located on the southern part of the three-thousand acre "Hunting Dale" patent, dated 1652, of Richard Kemp, Secretary of the Colony. Part of the present house is said to be original, the additions having been made by Doctor William Powell Byrd, a great-grandson of William Byrd of Westover, when he married a Willis descendent.

GOSHEN, also on part of the Kemp patent, is an early Tomkies estate. It has been in the family of the Perrins and their descendents for more than one hundred and fifty years.

WAREHOUSE, on the seventeenth century Deacon tract, was near the tobacco warehouse which gave it its name. It was owned at one time by Willis Perrin; later, by Philip Taliaferro.

HAEL WESTERN (HAEL WESTON) bears the name of the ancestral home of the Throckmortons, who built the first house on the site acquired from Thomas Deacon. In fact, the whole neck between Fox Mill Run and Beaver Dam Run was, and still is, known as Deacon's Neck, from the man who first owned it. In the nineteenth century the Davies family, descendents of John Clayton, lived at HAEL WESTERN.

*WARE CHURCH, on the bluff over the river, is the second church of the Parish. The first, a short distance away in the low-



Ware Church



Church Hill (Mordecai's Mount)



Glen Roy



Jim Livergood

Old Tobacco Barn at Back Creek



Lowland Cottage, begun before 1670

Daily Press



Burgh Westra, a hospital during the War Between the States



Court Green at Gloucester, once Botetourt Towne



Botetourt Administration Building, constructed about 1770 in what was then "Botetourt Towne"



Elmington, the Greek Revival mansion replacing one of Gloucester's first homes

Daily Press



Belle Ville, begun by James Curtis about 1658

grounds, near the present GLEN ROY, burned, and was replaced by the present edifice circa 1690. This rectangular colonial church is unique in the survival of its original three entrances.

CHURCH HILL (MORDECAI'S MOUNT) was the mid-seventeenth century home of Mordecai Cooke. Only a small portion has survived the several fires which occurred over the centuries, but the present nineteenth century house is on the old site. Patented in 1650, the land was 1174 acres, and is the first recorded land acquisition in Gloucester by a family whose descendants were to extend their holdings to all parts of the County.

PIG HILL, on the site of a seventeenth century house, was supposedly named for the Pigg family. Its first recorded owner was Richard Wyatt, and later proprietors were the Buckners, the Whitings and Doctor James Dabney.

GLEN ROY is located on what was part of the Robert Bristow holdings in Ware Neck. Doctor Gaius Deans is credited with building the first house on the estate, in the early nineteenth century. The present house replaced the Deans' home about 1850 and was constructed by William Patterson Smith, son of the Reverend Armistead Smith, co-founder of Phi Beta Kappa.

*LOWLAND COTTAGE, so named in 1783, was begun before 1670. Its early name is unknown, but it was the homeplace of Robert Bristow, who was to become the largest pre-Revolutionary landowner in Ware Neck. The Bristow family did not remain in Gloucester, but returned to England, hence lost its holdings, which were expropriated during the Revolution.

HOCKLEY, at times known as COWSLIP GREEN and as ERIN, was built on what had been part of the Bristow land. George Washington owned this land for a time after the Revolution. The old icehouse nearby is in excellent condition, as is the greatly enlarged house.

OLD BOOTH HOME SITE was purchased early in the eighteenth century by Thomas Booth, resident agent for Robert Bristow. He married Mary, daughter of Mordecai Cooke, and their massive tombs, emblazoned with the Booth and Cooke arms, remain on the place, which has long since passed out of family ownership.

WARE POINT was first owned by the Elliott family, later by the Boswells. About 1850, Captain William Vaughan, then living at present-day FAIRFIELD, purchased it. His wife's relatives, the Thorntons, also settled on the Vaughan tract, and soon, all the land from the Singletons' †BLOOMSBURY, on the North River, to J. P. Taliaferro's †MOBJACK, on the Ware River, belonged to the two families. The various houses on the Ware River side were all built after Vaughan's acquisition.

NORTH RIVER

†GROOMSVILLE (CONSTANTINOPLE), built in 1793 by Matthias Miller, was a Dutch Colonial house constructed on the site of the old Horth home. The Horths were the first recorded owners of the land, which at one time lay on both sides of Ginger and present-day Davis Creeks. A subsequent owner was Doctor William Taliaferro of CHURCH HILL, a great churchman, who deeded it to Miss Lizzie Mann, daughter of the Rector of Ware Church. Soon after, the Millers bought it back, and it remained in their family until 1932.

†BLOOMSBURY was on the tract early patented by Thomas Curtis, and later owned by James Morris. The house was last owned by the Singletons. Two late-nineteenth century houses, one Dr. John Prosser Tabb's DITCHLEY and the other OAK HALL (OAK POINT) are on the BLOOMSBURY tract.

BELLE VILLE was patented by Thomas Curtis in 1649. John Curtis began the house about 1658. It came into Booth hands in the early eighteenth century, and remained in the possession of Booth-Taliaferro descendents until modern times.

DUNHAM MASSIE was built circa 1845 by William Booth Taliaferro (later to be General Taliaferro) on the site of the old Boswell homestead. It is named for the ancestral home of the Booths.

†BACK CREEK was built on land patented by John Curtis in 1656, which land later became part of the Bristow holdings, hence expropriated during the Revolution. By 1857, after several owners, the land had become a part of William Patterson Smith's GLEN ROY. There is a very old tobacco barn on the Heath portion of the tract.



Cherokee



Exchange, on part of Sir Thomas Gates' land



Va. State Chamber of Commerce

Drawing Room, Todd'sbury



Va. State Chamber of Commerce

Todd'sbury, begun after 1650



Holly Hill



Old Smokehouse
at Camden



Mount Prodigal



Camden



Church Hill (Petersworth Parish)

Walter Reed's
Birthplace



Aspen Hill

Old Bellamy
Methodist Church



BURGH WESTRA is a reproduction of a Scottish home whose name it bears. The land was acquired by Warner Taliaferro of BELLE VILLE, from the then owner of ELMINGTON, Thomas Smith Dabney. BURGH WESTRA was built in 1855 by Taliaferro for his second son, Philip Alexander, then studying medicine in Europe. "Doctor Phil" established a hospital there during the War Between the States.

ELMINGTON. Only two houses have been erected on this southern portion of the old Sir Thomas Gates grant, one a "quaint, very old, red brick house near the river" and the present edifice, completed in 1850. The first was the home of the Whitings for a century and a half. For the next forty-five years, Benjamin Dabney, and later his son, Thomas Smith Dabney, owned it. The present home, built by Doctor John Prosser Tabb and his wife, Rebecca Lloyd, was designed by the architectural firm of Niernsee and Nielson, designers also of the South Carolina State House. Thomas Dixon, the novelist, was a later owner.

CHEROKEE was built in this century around the old EXCHANGE icehouse.

EXCHANGE, like ELMINGTON, on part of the Gates grant, and separated from ELMINGTON in 1693, was assigned by John Buckner to his son, William, who built the house in the early eighteenth century. It remained in the Buckner family until Colonel Thomas Buckner, with a growing family, exchanged it for the larger, similar CONCORD, whose owner was Matthew Anderson. Through Anderson, it came into the family of his wife's nephew, Doctor James Dabney, whose descendants owned it until the 1920's.

MILL HILL (MORVEN) is a very old, small house which was part of the Todd estate. George Edward Tabb, later of Woodstock, in Mathews County, inherited it as his part of TODDSBURY when his father, Thomas Todd Tabb, died.

*TODDSBURY was begun in the mid-seventeenth century and enlarged in 1690, 1720 and 1782. The last addition was a twentieth century kitchen, a replacement of an old outside brick one, which had burned. TODDSBURY has been continuously lived in since its building, and was owned by the Todds and their descendants, the Tabbs until 1856. Succeeding owners included John P. Taliaferro, the Mordecai K. Smiths and the Mott family. NEWSTEAD was built by John Henry

Tabb, son of Thomas Todd Tabb and grandson of the Reverend Armistead Smith. It was completed in 1856 on his part of TODDSBURY.

HOLLY HILL was constructed for Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai K. Smith in the highlands of TODDSBURY, when the river-front home was sold in 1880. It is surrounded by magnificent trees, among them hollies from which it takes its name.

MOUNT ZION METHODIST CHURCH was first used for worship in 1795. The first building was erected by Mary Mason Wythe Booth Tabb, wife of Philip Tabb of TODDSBURY, on his land. The present sanctuary is twentieth century.

†WAVERLEY was the home of Captain Philip Edward Tabb, son of Philip and Mary Mason Tabb, after his marriage to Emaline Allmand, in the early nineteenth century. It was considered a superb example of Federal architecture—a large, square, brick house, two stories with a high basement, and an attic. It burned in 1921. There is a twentieth century house on the site of the old garden.

†MIDLOTHIAN, built circa 1750, burned in the last decade. It was Josiah Lilly Deans' †MIDDLEWAY, and earlier, probably, John Page's †NORTH END, which was about three thousand acres, part in Ware Parish and part in Kingston. It was a graceful house, with beautiful woodwork and a large Palladian window.

PIANKATANK RIVER

EATON HILL stands in the highlands above MIDLOTHIAN. There is an old, stripped house on the hilltop, which was almost certainly the site of Francis Whiting's home, too. He was married to Mary Hartwell Fox, and had acquired the property by 1791. It may, too, have been part of John Clayton's †WINDSOR, clearly described in his will, found in recent years, as being in Ware Parish.

FREEWELCOME is a nineteenth century house on a site which was long the property of the Boswell family. An early brick house is said to have burned during the Revolution. Doctor Thomas Boswell, last of the name there, was a well-known advocate of the then controversial smallpox vaccination. On

his death, the property passed to his niece, Fanny Sparks, later the wife of Edward Digges, descendent of Sir Dudley Digges. Benjamin Blake Dutton was a later owner.

†ELM BANK, an early eighteenth century house, is described as having been of brick, of pleasing design, with a high basement. It was the home of Lewis Byrd Callis and his wife, Elizabeth Leaville, ancestors of the Dutton family. †MULBERRY HILL was another eighteenth century house on the same tract.

BOXLEY. Although the early estate on which BOXLEY was built was a considerable distance from the river, a patent of Conquest Wiatt, grandson of the founder, extended it ultimately to the Piankatank. On this later holding SUNNYSIDE was built. The early BOXLEY was acquired by Edward Wiatt, nephew of Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia, from the Chiskiake (Kiskiake) king, Pindavako, with, as required, the permission of the Governor and Council. The deed still exists. The Reverend James Maury Fontaine lived near BOXLEY during his rectorship of Ware Parish. Later, the Fitzhugh family owned it. †OAKLEY was another early home built on the BOXLEY tract. HORNET'S NEST, a stopping place on the Rappahannock Path, was in the southwest corner of the tract.

†FREEPORT on Smith holdings, was later a Tomkies estate. The present buildings were constructed by the Farinholt family. The site of †NEWPORT, a post-Revolutionary Kemp home, was west of FREEPORT.

CAMDEN, built after 1800, was the property of a Peter Kemp. Cloptons also owned it. It has an old brick smokehouse.

†HIGHGATE, the Gloucester home of John Washington, uncle of George, and his wife, Catherine Whiting, was a gambrel-roofed house with a high basement, and massive chimneys at either end. It later became the property of the Curtis and DuVal families. Buried there are Catherine Washington and her daughter Elizabeth, as well as Ariana Grymes Curtis Kemp and her first husband, William Curtis. Although John Washington is said to be buried there, no trace of his tomb has been found.

†CHEESECAKE, patented in 1652 by Augustine Warner of WARNER HALL, was, for Gloucester, an enormous tract of twenty-five hundred acres. Warner's son, Colonel Augustine, settled

on it and lived there for many years, and several of his children were born there. Later, three grandsons of Colonel Augustine—John Smith, John Washington and John Lewis—appear as owners. John Washington built HIGHATE on his part. The tract was owned by Warner descendents until modern times. The name CHEESECAKE is a corruption of the Indian, Chiskiake, the last tribe to remain in Gloucester. It was to CHEESECAKE that Bishop Francis Asbury came in 1789 to visit “Sister Dutton” and to instruct the three Methodist preachers who were to hold services in Gloucester the next day.

†GLEN AUBURN, built about the time of the Revolution, was once the home of Oswald Kemp. An older outbuilding suggests an even earlier house on the site.

†TURK’S FERRY. The house of the ferryman disappeared long ago. The ferry itself was established in 1664, and was the first crossing of the Piankatank from Middlesex County to Gloucester on the road between Urbanna and TYNDALL’S POINT. It operated at the narrowest part of the river, at its junction with Dragon Run.

LEAVILLE SPRINGS was the home of James Leaville, whose daughter married Lewis Byrd Callis (Calais) of ELM BANK, and who owned TURK’S FERRY in the early nineteenth century.

CRISSCROSSING ROUTE 17, BEGINNING IN THE NORTH

†ROSEWAY was a Keiningham family home. In 1805 it was described for insurance purposes as a small one-story house with two porches. By 1815 it was owned by Richard B. Gregory.

†DRAGON ORDINARY was near the present home bearing the name, but which home was known formerly as KEMPSVILLE. KEMPSVILLE was a long-time Kemp and Broaddus home.

MOUNT PRODIGAL, which may be seen from the road at Adner, is one of the oldest houses standing in Gloucester County. It is thought to have been built by the Hubards, the family who patented the land in the mid-seventeenth century and who lived there until the Revolution. The Roane family owned it for a century and a half.



Roaring Springs Drawing Room



Roaring Springs



Small accessory
building at Clifford



Long Bridge Ordinary (Edge Hill)



The Honeypod Tree, which
stood on Route 17, near the
east end of the village

Jos. Nicolson



Airville, high above Ware River

Daily Press



Hickory Fork, where once a school was conducted



Abingdon Church



White Marsh, whose terraced gardens were the most beautiful of
 furnished by owner
 their time in Virginia



Abingdon Glebe, though situated in Ware Parish

Daily Press



Round Hockley icehouse, typical of Gloucester



Seawell's Ordinary

BACON'S QUARTER is on the John Pate land, where Nathaniel Bacon the Rebel, is said to have died. Later, it was the home of John Cooke and his wife Elizabeth.

CHURCH HILL (Petsworth Parish) was at one time a glebe of the Parish. Believed to have been patented early by the Day family, it was later owned by the DuVal and Stubbs families.

†POPLAR SPRINGS (PETSORTH PARISH) CHURCH was across Route 17 from CHURCH HILL. The first edifice (1677) was of wood and its specifications are found in the Petsworth Parish Vestry Book. The second (1723), described by contemporaries as a beautiful sanctuary, with frescoes of angels and clouds decorating the walls, and with an organ shipped from England, was abandoned after the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Virginia. Later, the bricks were removed to Old Point Comfort, for the building of the old Hygiea Hotel. The hotel was struck by lightning before completion, and the desecration of the Church was blamed.

PLEASANT VIEW was an old Enos home, built in 1850.

†MARLFIELD, an early Buckner home, was a charming "T" shaped house, probably built in two periods, the latter portion by Samuel Buckner in 1732. John Buckner, who patented the land, and who, as well, was partner of Henry Whiting in the ELMINGTON-EXCHANGE tract, was a vestryman of Petsworth Parish on the first recorded vestry of 1677. He was the John Buckner who brought a printing press, along with a printer to operate it, into the colony, and attempted to set it up at Jamestown to print the laws. Although Buckner was a Burgess at the time, Lord Culpeper, then Governor, forbade the printing.

†HICKORY HILL, probably built before 1800, was a tall, two-and-a-half story house, with a story-and-a-half wing. Among its owners were the Jones and Field families.

†VALLEY FRONT, a quaint Victorian house, was the home of the Stubbs family for many years. It was destroyed recently. At one time, various members of this prominent family owned not only the places listed here as theirs, but also †PROVIDENCE and †OLD ARK.

ASPEN HILL is a small eighteenth century house, whose early ownership is uncertain. It was a Leavitt home in the nineteenth century.

*WALTER REED'S BIRTHPLACE is a small building on former Stubbs property, where the Reverend Lemuel Reed and his family lived for a short time during his ministry to the Methodist Circuit in Gloucester. During this time, his sixth son, Walter, was born on September 13, 1851. Facts of his Army Medical Corps career are well known. He died of appendicitis in 1902. The house now belongs to the APVA.

BELROI (BELLE ROY), a small building on the Stubbs property, was enlarged about 1850 by William Roy Jones and his wife Isabelle Taliaferro, for their home. Later, it was a well-known girls' school.

BELLAMY METHODIST CHURCH was named for the Reverend Joseph Bellamy, who gave the land on which it stands. The first church burned, but the second, built in 1823, a brick edifice near its much larger replacement, is used as a church school.

SPRINGFIELD was early known by the Indian name of MUNDUNGA. Part of the land belonged for a time after 1668 to a Thomas Jefferson. Subsequent owners included the Collis, Pryor, Baytop and Jones families.

†THE SHELTER, which burned many years ago, was once a Cary place. The last owners were the Seawell family. It was the birthplace of Mollie Elliott Seawell, well-known writer, and of her half-brother, John Hairston Seawell. It was built by the Jones family.

WAYUNDA, earlier known as SECLUSIVEVILLE and as CARY'S BROOK, was once a home of the Cary family.

KENWOOD. The mid-eighteenth century part of the house was probably built by the Amory family. The later section was added before the War Between the States. At one time, a school was operated there. It, too, was once a Cary home.

FIDDLER'S GREEN is on land patented by a Doctor Fulwell. It was once part of the Fox property and later owned and occupied by William DuVal Stubbs from 1771 to 1840.

SUMMERVILLE is at least the second house on the tract. The land was part of the Fox estate, bought by Philip Tabb after the Revolution. It was inherited by his son, John, of WHITE MARSH. John's grandson, also John, founded the famous Gloucester Academy at SUMMERVILLE, a boys' preparatory

school. The Summerville Home School for Girls was later established with Miss Lelia DuVal as headmistress.

INDEPENDENCE, built by the Wiatts, was so named because, it is said, its ridgepole was raised July 4, 1776. Later owners were the Scott, Shackelford and Kerns families.

†NEWINGTON, once the property of Lewis Burwell VI and earlier of Francis Whiting, had a nineteenth century school too, Newington Academy, which operated for many years.

*ROARING SPRINGS, an eighteenth century house of great charm, takes its name from the large springs nearby. It was probably part of the patent of 1174 acres of Mordecai Cooke, out of which the great WAREHAM came also. Francis Whiting was there in the mid-eighteenth century, and may have begun the house. Later, Thorntons and Taliaferros owned it. The woodwork is particularly pleasing, and its parklike grounds belie the fact that it is close to an arterial highway.

†WAREHAM was the home of John Cooke and his wife, Ann Todd, of TODDSBURY. Robert Beverley made the original survey of 600 acres of the land in 1669. It remained in the family and with its descendants until destroyed by fire in this century. Many romantic stories are told about those sheltered there. One is that Sir William Berkeley hid from Bacon there, and at MORDECAI'S MOUNT, before going to the Eastern Shore. Another is that Lord Dunmore ran to its shelter after his disastrous meeting with Andrew Lewis at Cricket Hill. WAREHAM'S children built other homes on the estate: †CEDARS, †BEECHLEY, †CHALK LEVEL and †ROBIN HOOD'S SPRING.

†CAMPFIELD was founded by Francis Campfield in the seventeenth century. It was the site of a racecourse.

*THE COURT GREEN. The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission has designated an assemblage of period structures as the Gloucester Court House Historic District. The District consists of the Gloucester County government buildings located on a parcel of land surrounded by Main Street (Route 17), and those buildings bordering the circle, housing private businesses, offices and residences. The two most important structures, both architecturally and historically, are the COURTHOUSE and the BOTETOURT BUILDING. The circle, enclosed by a brick wall constructed in the 1930's, is dominated by the colonial

COURTHOUSE. With its careful proportioning, fine brickwork, and round arched windows, the building is one of the most architecturally sophisticated of Virginia courthouses. Gloucester had a brick courthouse in 1682, its site unknown, but possibly on the land deeded to the County by Edmund Gwyn on February 26, 1679. The traditional date for the building of the present one is circa 1766. It has undergone many renovations, but is still fulfilling its intended function.

BOTETOURT BUILDING, constructed before 1770, served as a tavern, later as a hotel, until its purchase by the County in 1965, and its conversion to administrative offices. It is one of the largest, as well as one of the few, brick taverns surviving from the pre-Revolutionary period.

†THE HONEYPOD TREE was removed about fifty years ago to permit the free flow of traffic at the foot of Gloucester village. It stood near the home and law office of Thomas Calhoun Walker, whose biography is titled *The Honey-pod Tree*. The tree, under which one legend claims Nathaniel Bacon was buried, is still missed by older Glostonians.

LONG BRIDGE ORDINARY is believed to have been the first established stopping place for travelers going along the old Indian Road, and is possibly on the site of the ordinary Edmund Gwyn was allowed to establish in exchange for the land he donated to the County for a courthouse. An eighteenth century building, its written history begins in the nineteenth century, when it was known as THE HILL and EDGE HILL. It was purchased by the Gloucester Woman's Club (who had helped maintain it for several years) in 1918, and has since been its headquarters.

CLIFFORD was the home of Judge Wyndham Kemp, and is on part of the Richard Kemp "Hunting Dale" patent. Judge Kemp's son, also Wyndham, later a Texas judge, left Gloucester in 1837, with a large group of local families, some of whom settled in Alabama and Mississippi, and others like the Kemps, went on to Texas. The office building is probably eighteenth century.

ENFIELD was the home of the beloved Doctor Willie Jones and of his sister, Miss Mollie, still remembered for her great charitable works.

AIRVILLE, begun on the MOUNT PLEASANT tract in the eighteenth century, was a Dixon home. The large nineteenth century wing was added by Colonel Thomas Smith, son of the Reverend Armistead Smith. Later, it was the home of the Harwood family, who gave their name to a nearby mill. During the Smith tenure, the artist, William James Hubbard, married to Smith's niece, Maria Tabb, lived at AIRVILLE.

†MOUNT PLEASANT, which stood near the site of the Intermediate School, was, reputedly, older than AIRVILLE. It burned many years ago.

*ABINGDON GLEBE was from at least 1674 until the Revolution the glebe of the Parish. Its situation in Ware Parish was the subject of a seventeenth century lawsuit. It was occupied by Peter Kemp for some time during the nineteenth century.

†ROBINS MILL was a headquarters for French and American troops during the Revolution. The mill itself long since burned, but the pond is still there.

ROADVIEW was an early Stubblefield landholding. The old Stubblefield home, lost in a fire, was replaced several years ago by the present structure.

MILLWOOD was constructed on part of FAIRFIELD (CARTER'S CREEK) after the marriage of Sally Burwell of Carter's Grove, to the Reverend John Bracken. It was the home of the Bracken and Thruston families in the nineteenth century.

WHITE MARSH. The present nineteenth century house probably incorporates much of the earlier home of the Rootes. John Tabb, son of Philip of TODDSBURY, acquired it when he married Evelina Matilda Prosser, stepdaughter of Thomas Reade Rootes. Besides enlarging the house, he developed the garden, importing plants and trees from the four corners of the earth. He also increased the landholding to the present two thousand or so acres.

HICKORY FORK, the second house on the site, was built by Thomas Minor, circa 1840. It is typical of the period—three floors above a ground-level basement.

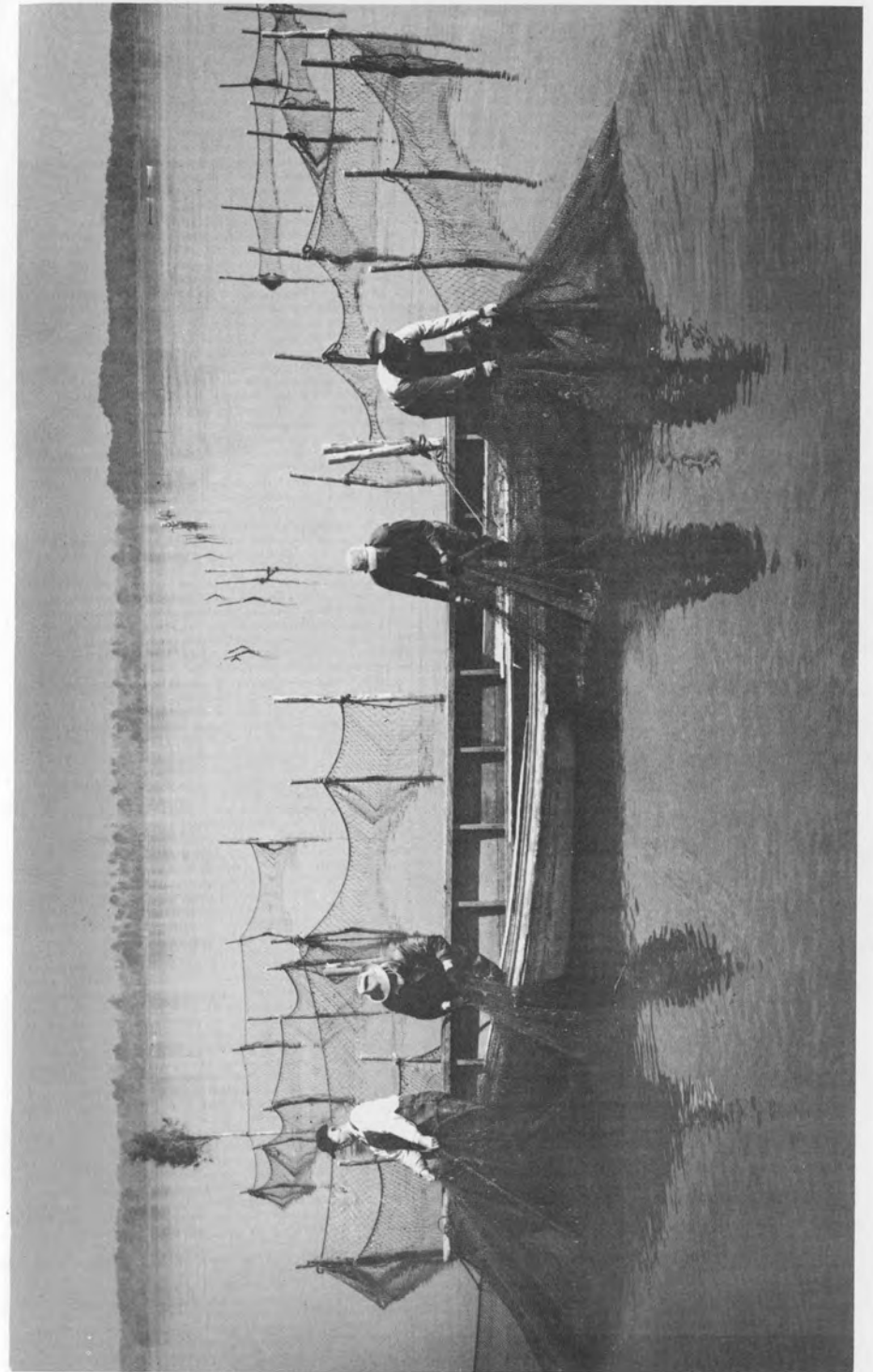
†ABINGDON, built before 1800, was, by tradition, a beautiful house, very near the Church of the same name. Nothing remains of this Lewis home. The tombstone of Richard Coke (1790-1851), a one-time resident, is nearby.

*ABINGDON CHURCH is a rare cruciform colonial church, completed in 1755, to replace an earlier nearby structure which William Byrd I described as the most beautiful in the colony. The foundations of the earlier building have been marked by the APVA.

SEAWELL'S ORDINARY is a pre-Revolutionary building used as an ordinary, then a home, and now a restaurant. In the eighteenth century it was the scene of much social activity. Nearby was a racecourse where George Washington was a sometime spectator.

†GLOUCESTER PLACE was a fine nineteenth century home owned by President Tyler, whose sister had married a Seawell. Nothing remains of it but a few bricks.

THE HOOK was the scene of a skirmish between British troops under Tarleton and the French under De Lauzun, sixteen days before the Battle of Yorktown. It was near the old brick home of the Hughes family, and †EASTVIEW, a Hayes estate.



Fishermen tending their nets in Mobjack Bay.

A post and rail fence framing the county Nature Walk to Beaver Dam Swamp.



The daffodil industry, while not the largest in terms of income, brings thousands of visitors into the County each spring. Farm products—small grains, cattle and timber are other crops. Fishing, boat-building and home construction are other local sources of income, though the largest is the immense industrial and commercial complex south of the York.



R. G. Isner

A fox hunt assembles at a local home.

From the days of the Chesapeake Bay canoe, Gloucester had had its fleets of sail boats. Several local yacht clubs are hosts for local and international regattas.



Deep Sea Ventures is a firm engaged in ocean bottom research.



The Southern Campus of Rappahannock Community College at Glenns. There are five universities and several four-year and community colleges within an hour's drive of Gloucester.



The Virginia Institute of Marine Science at Gloucester Point, which awards M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Marine Science through its academic affiliation with the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia.

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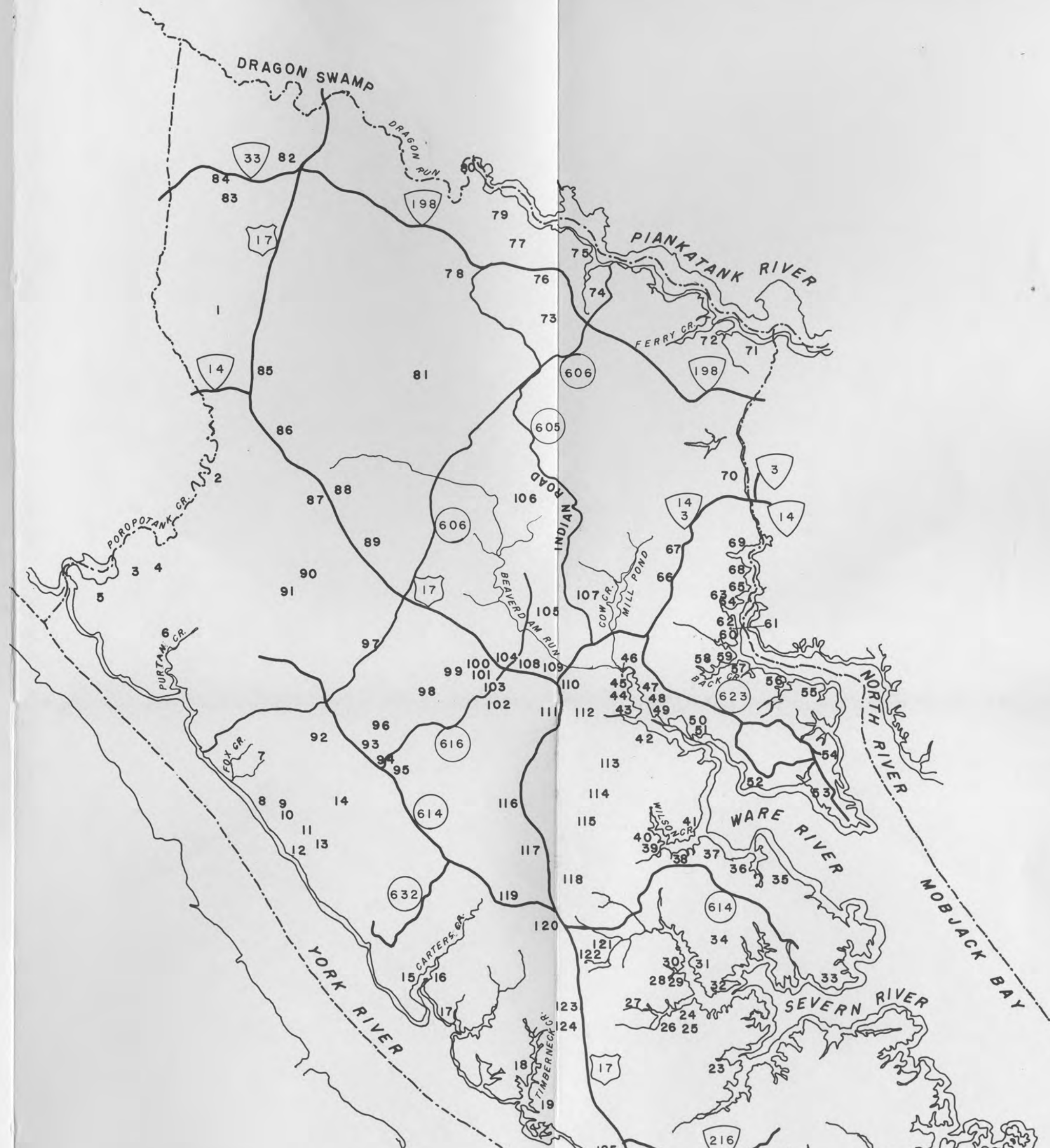
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KEY TO MAP OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY

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| 1. †Paradise | 61. Cherokee |
| 2. †Woodstock | 62. Exchange |
| 3. †Violet Bank | 63. Mill Hill (Morven) |
| 4. Oakwell | 64. *Toddsbury |
| 5. †West End | 65. Newstead |
| 6. †Old Purton | 66. Holly Hill |
| 7. †Greenwich | 67. Mt. Zion Methodist Church |
| 8. Cappahosic House | 68. †Waverley |
| 9. †Mulberry Hall | 69. †Midlothian |
| 10. Tippecanoe | 70. Eaton Hill |
| 11. †Woodbury | 71. Freewelcome |
| 12. †New Bottle | 72. †Elm Bank |
| 13. Concord | 73. Boxley |
| 14. Hava's Hall | 74. Sunnyside |
| 15. *†Rosewell | 75. Freeport |
| 16. *†Fairfield (Carter's Creek) | 76. Camden |
| 17. Shelly | 77. †Highgate |
| 18. Timberneck | 78. †Cheesecake |
| 19. Powhatan's Chimney | 79. †Glen Auburn |
| 20. †The Hills | 80. †Turk's Ferry |
| 21. Gloucester Towne | 81. Leaville Springs |
| 22. *Little England | 82. †Roseway |
| 23. †Cluverius House | 83. †Dragon Ordinary |
| 24. Fairfield (Vaughan's Creek) | 84. Kempsville |
| 25. †Salt Springs | 85. Mount Prodigal |
| 26. Lisburne | 86. Bacon's Quarter |
| 27. †Belle Farm | 87. Church Hill (Petsworth Parish) |
| 27. Lansdowne | 88. †Poplar Springs (Petsworth Parish) Church |
| 29. †Brew House | 89. Pleasant View |
| 30. Severn Hall | 90. †Marlfield |
| 31. Warner Hall | 91. †Hickory Hill |
| 32. Eagle Point (Vue de L'eau) | 92. †Valley Front |
| 33. Land's End | 93. Aspen Hill |
| 34. Free School House (Peasley House) | 94. *Walter Reed's Birthplace |
| 35. Point Lookout | 95. Belroi (Belle Roy) |
| 36. Sherwood (Shabby Hall) | 96. Bellamy Methodist Church |
| 37. Level Green (Beau Pré) | 97. Springfield (Mundunga) |
| 38. Shipyard | 98. †The Shelter |
| 39. Crow Point | 99. Wayunda |
| 40. Wilson's Creek | 100. Kenwood |
| 41. White Hall | 101. Fiddler's Green |
| 42. Goshen | 102. Summerville |
| 43. Warehouse | 103. Independence |
| 44. Hael Western (Hael Weston) | 104. †Newington |
| 45. *Ware Church | 106. †Wareham |
| 46. Church Hill (Mordecai's Mount) | 107. †Campfield |
| 47. Pig Hill | 108. *Court Green Complex |
| 48. Site of First Ware Church | 109. †Honeypod Tree |
| 49. Glen Roy | 110. Long Bridge Ordinary |
| 50. *Lowland Cottage | 111. Clifford |
| 51. Hockley (Erin, Cowslip Green) | 112. Enfield |
| 52. Booth Old Home Site | 113. Airville |
| 53. Ware Point | 114. †Mount Pleasant |
| 54. Groomsville (Constantinople) | 115. †Robin's Mill |
| 55. †Bloomsbury | 116. *Abingdon Glebe |
| | 117. Roadview |
| | 118. White Marsh |
| | 119. Millwood |
| | 120. Hickory Fork |



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| 11. †Woodbury | 70. Eaton Hill |
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| 55. †Bloomsbury | 114. †Mount Pleasant |
| 56. Belle Ville | 115. †Robin's Mill |
| 57. Dunham Massie | 116. *Abingdon Glebe |
| 58. †Back Creek | 117. Roadview |
| 59. Burgh Westra | 118. White Marsh |
| 60. Elmington | 119. Millwood |
| | 120. Hickory Fork |
| | 121. †Abingdon |
| | 122. *Abingdon Church |
| | 123. Seawell's Ordinary |
| | 124. †Gloucester Place |
| | 125. The Hook |

N.B. *denotes listing by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

†denotes the building is no longer standing.

